

24. A storm of moderate intensity moved from Manitoba eastward over the upper Lake region, and an area of high pressure appeared north of Montana. The barometer continued relatively high over the south Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature rose in the Lake region and fell in the extreme northwest. Showers occurred in the northwest, in the south Atlantic States, over Lake Superior, and in the southwest.

25. The barometer was low in the St. Lawrence Valley and over the Rocky Mountain and plateau districts. It was high over the south Atlantic States and Manitoba. The temperature rose over the eastern districts and fell in the west and northwest. Showers occurred in the southwest and in the middle Gulf States.

26. No well-defined storm was observed on the map. The barometer was low over the Rocky Mountain region and high over the upper Lakes and on the south Atlantic coast. The temperature fell in the Lake region and New England, and rose in the west and southwest. Showers occurred in the Ohio and middle and lower Mississippi valleys; also in the Gulf and south Atlantic States.

27. A storm was developing over the Lower Mississippi Valley on the morning of the 27th. The barometer was low over the plateau and Rocky Mountain districts and on the north Pacific coast. It was highest over the St. Lawrence Valley and the extreme northern Lake region. The temperature fell in New England and the southwest, and rose in the northwest. Showers occurred generally south of the Lake region, along the New England coast, in Wyoming, western Nebraska, and on the middle Pacific coast. Heavy precipitation in twenty-four hours was reported at Aberdeen, 2.00; Okolona, 2.30; Batesville, 2.30; Hernando, 2.00; Holly Springs, 2.20; Atlanta, 1.20; Rome, 1.20; Cordova, 1.40; Warrior, 1.50.

28. A storm appeared to be developing over the middle-western States; the barometer continued low over the Southern States, and was highest off the New England coast. The temperature fell in the south Atlantic States and in the northwest. Rain fell in the Atlantic coast States south of New York and in portions of the northwest. Heavy precipitation was reported at Danville, 2.00; Clarksville, 3.10.

29. The storm of moderate strength in the middle-western States continued in the same locality. The barometer remained low over the Southern States, highest off the New England coast, and high on the north Pacific coast. The temperature fell in the south Atlantic States, and rose generally in the central valleys and the Lake region. Rain fell in the Atlantic coast States south of New York and in the middle and upper Missouri and extreme upper Mississippi valleys and the Lake Superior region. Heavy precipitation reported at Sioux City, 1.34; Wilmington, 2.64; Hatteras, 1.06; Raleigh, 1.32; Norfolk, 1.48; Lander, 1.06; Omaha, 1.66; Danville, 2.00; Clarksville, 3.10.

30. The storm in the middle-western States remained stationary, diminishing in strength. The barometer fell over the middle Atlantic and New England States, and rose over the Southern States. It was highest over the Lake Superior region. The temperature rose over the middle Atlantic and New England States, and fell over the northern Lake region and the middle Rocky Mountain districts. Rain had fallen along the Atlantic coast over Lake Superior and in the Missouri Valley and Rocky Mountain districts. Heavy rain reported at 7 a. m. at Goldsboro, 1.80; Lumberton, 1.50; Newbern, 2.10; Weldon, 1.70; Alapaha, 2.20; Hatteras, 1.32; Charleston, 1.22; Jacksonville, 1.04; Valentine, 2.08; Rapid City, 1.24; Lander, 3.44; and at 7 p. m. at Newbern, 1.80.

NORTH ATLANTIC METEOROLOGY.

WEATHER AND ICE IN GREENLAND.

The following items, dated April 28, at Ivigtut, Greenland, are taken from a letter by Mrs. Peary, published in the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society:

The winter at Ivigtut has been very mild, so that it was possible to work in the open mines until January 10, when the winter commenced, but without severe frost.

We believe this season will form an exceptional one in the Arctic, and it will be possible for a ship to reach Whale Sound without much difficulty. The winter was so mild the ice did not solder and was constantly moving south; hence its early appearance (February 22) along the southwestern coast of Greenland.

Our ships have been trading to Ivigtut for the past eighteen years, and the mild winter and early appearance of ice on the coast is a rare exception.

A cablegram of September 2 from St. Johns, N. F., states that on July 15, at Holsteinberg, the *Kite* reported very little ice west of Greenland and apparently little throughout Baffin Bay.

OCEAN FOG FOR APRIL.

The limits of fog belts west of the fortieth meridian, as reported by shipmasters, are shown on Chart I by dotted shading. East of the fifty-fifth meridian fog was reported on 16 dates; between the fifty-fifth and sixty-fifth meridians, on 12 dates; and west of the sixty-fifth meridian on 15 dates. Compared with the corresponding month of the last seven years, the dates of occurrence of fog east of the fifty-fifth meridian numbered 2 more than the average; between the fifty-fifth and sixty-fifth meridians, 2 more than the average; and west of the sixty-fifth meridian, 5 more than the average. The occurrence of fog along the steamship tracks west of the

fortieth meridian and at stations of the Weather Bureau along the middle Atlantic and New England coasts generally attended the approach or passage of storms.

OCEAN ICE FOR APRIL.

The following table shows the southern and eastern limits of the region within which icebergs or field ice were reported for April during the last thirteen years:

Southern limit.			Eastern limit.		
Month.	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Month.	Lat. N.	Long. W.
April, 1883	40 49	52 06	April, 1883	48 00	43 00
April, 1884	41 36	48 46	April, 1884	45 35	43 34
April, 1885	41 40	49 50	April, 1885	44 10	39 41
April, 1886	40 51	48 39	April, 1886	47 43	30 11
April, 1887	40 08	50 04	April, 1887	48 00	38 18
April, 1888	41 38	50 00	April, 1888	47 40	49 00
April, 1889	48 57	50 30	April, 1889	47 16	43 11
April, 1890	40 00	49 40	April, 1890	47 36	35 42
April, 1891	40 01	48 34	April, 1891	45 33	43 33
April, 1892	49 46	49 37	April, 1892	48 58	44 37
April, 1893	49 36	50 14	April, 1893	46 50	46 05
April, 1894	49 00	51 10	April, 1894	44 56	44 00
April, 1895	39 22	66 08	April, 1895	47 00	45 08
Mean	41 16	51 00	Mean	46 50	43 00

The limits of the region within which icebergs or field ice were reported for April, 1895, are shown on Chart I by crosses. The southernmost ice reported, a quantity of broken field ice observed on the 28th in the position given, was about 2° south of the average southern limit, and the easternmost ice reported, several large bergs, on the 23d in the position given, was about 3½° west of the average eastern limit.